Amalgamation - 1931.

California

Jack Johnson and His New Wife

The ex-heavyweight champion of the world who is playing a different kind of game now. He is shown with his white wife whom he introduced to his customers recently in his new night club, "The Show Boat," which he now operates in Los Angeles, California.

Race Children Of Wealthy White Californian Finally Win Estate

Courier 12-19-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

$50,000 BABIES!

White Relatives of Los Angeles Man Attempt to Prove Children Illegitimate to Gain Fortune.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 17—One of the most sensational cases in the history of California's courts came to a close here Monday, when Mabel Mason, age 10, and Roland Mason, 12, were adjudged the rightful heirs to the $50,000 estate of the late J. E. Mason, white, wealthy Los Angeles business man.

As a result of the award, Attorneys Lewis Becks and Edward Mabson, prominent California lawyers, are being congratulated for the brilliant fight against the persistent counter-suit of Mason's nummerous white relatives.

Judge Dunne decided last month in the Superior Court in San Francisco that the bulk of the estate of the deceased should go to his two children, his legally-established heirs. This decision was vigorously con-

Brilliant Race Lawyers Wage Bitter Battle to Get $50,000 Estate For Roland and Mabel Mason.

tested by a corps of fiery white lawyers for the white relatives of Mason. The white litigants, led by Mrs. Susan Cooney, a member of an influential California family, tried every conceivable means to prevent the establishment of the legitimacy of the children. A large corps of private detectives of both races were employed to supply the doffer for the contesting lawyers' fight.

After much effort, however, Messrs Beeks and Mabson, the children's counsel, were able to establish their legitimacy, proving that the deceased lived with the children's mother as their father, treated them as his own and claimed them in the presence of witnesses to be his children.

Judge Dunne, in making his decision, expressed a belief that all California courts would uphold his ruling. Sventy-five witnesses were called in the case.

MABEL and ROLAND MASON

Children of the late J. E. Mason, white, wealthy Los Angeles man, whose suit for the $50,000 estate of their father was finally won after a hectic fight in the California courts. The children's claims were opposed by white relatives of the deceased.

GET WHITE PA.'S MONEY

2 COLORED CHILDREN RULED HEIRS BY COURTS IN CALIFORNIA AFTER BITTER LEGAL FIGHT

12-19-31

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 17, 1931—One of the most sensational cases in the history of California's courts came to a close here Monday, when Mabel Mason, age 10, and Roland Mason, 12, were adjudged the rightful heirs to the $50,000 estate of the late J. E. Mason, white, wealthy Los Angeles business man.

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Amalgamation-1931

Racial Intermarriage Seen As Peace Means

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser 5-24-31.

TORONTO, ONT., May 22—(AP)—Intermarriage between the white and yellow races, Dr. Charles Hill-Tout, Vancouver anthropologist said today, would not only settle the so-called racial problem, but would result in a superior race.

In 10 generations, said Dr. Hill-Tout who is attending the sessions of the Royal Society of Canada, the characteristics of the new race would be fixed. He declared only by intermarriage in the fullest degree could possibility of an ultimate race war be removed.

Amalgamation-1931

MISS THOMPSON, 26, WEDS OFAY

Afro-American
2-28-31

Miss Sarah Thompson, 26, 1214 McElderry Street, was married to Frank Knablein, 46, white, 4 N. Front Street, in Washington, last week by the Rev. Joseph H. Curtis, according to records of the D.C. Marriage Bureau.

At the McElderry Street address, an AFRO reporter was shown the marriage certificate and advised that the couple now reside there.

Miss Thompson, it was said, was a domestic and would not return until 6 p.m. Knablein, the informer stated, performed odd jobs but returned every night to his wife's apartment.

Baltimore Md.

At 4 N. Front Street, a rooming house, it was said that Knablein still had lodgings there. No one there knew of his marriage.

Amalgamation—1931

England.

SCHUYLER FINDS 450 MIXED COUPLES LIVING IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Courier

Old Tradition of Slave Port Has Left Its Mark—Says White Women Are Crux of Race Problem—On High Seas to Liberia.

4-4-31

(Special to The Courier)

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

ABOARD STEAMSHIP "ADDA," Enroute to Liberia from Liverpool, Apr. 2—At the suggestion of my friend, J. A. Rogers, I made it a point while in Liverpool to visit the African and West Indian mission, a religious and social center for colored people, in charge of a venerable white clergyman, a Rev. Adkins. I was well repaid for my visit. I not only learned that there were 450 mixed couples in the city and a number of transients, but I also had the opportunity of meeting a large number of the white wives of the black gentry, many of whom had their children along with them. There was an afternoon meeting for some purpose that day and I happened along in time to sit in and observe.

Pittsburgh, Pa

Most of the women seemed to be honest, respectable, hard working souls, no different from a gathering of average working class women anywhere. I was amused to note that they all seemed to be militantly "race conscious" from the Negro point of view, eager to defy at every opportunity the established prejudices of the white male. They seemed refreshingly courageous. Many of them had very beautiful mulatto children whose appearance added a happy touch to the drab and dusty mission assembly room.

Later Rev. Adkins explained in the privacy of his study that there is considerable prejudice in Liverpool. The old tradition of a slave port has left its impress on the character of the town and the women who defy this tradition deserve credit for doing so. After all, it is the white woman who is the crux of the race problem and this is plainly revealed by the taboos with which the white male has surrounded her. Men do not protect that which they do not fear to lose. Up until recently the white woman in Anglo Saxon countries was as much a slave as the Negro man. The World War gave them both a chance to cast aside their shackles; that they both have done so is to their credit. At bottom racial equality simply means sexual equality. White southerners know this whether Negroes do or not, and that is why the most inflammable subject which you can broach to them is the white-woman-black-man one. It is too bad that many Negro men and women have swallowed the ideas of the Klan on this subject and prate about "race purity." Race purity can not and never has existed anywhere in the world where two races came together. Races always mix both for sexual and economic reasons, and we have our choice whether the mixture shall be entirely that of the back-door, bastard variety or open and legitimate inter-marriage. It should be obvious to anyone with brains above a fourteen year old child that the more of the latter we have, especially among upper class specimens of both races, the quicker the Negro race will be raised from the limbo of supposed inferiority. Not because such mixing will make him any superior but because it will help to give him legal and social status in a country ruled by whites who base their rule upon a double standard of morals.

* * *

In Liverpool Negroes can get no work except as seamen or dock workers doing the most menial tasks. A few are employed at a sugar refinery that refused to discharge black employees who had been faithful to them during the war period, but no other firm will give black men work. A large number employed colored labor before the Armistice, but once the Allies had triumphed and England was safe, the black and brown men were put on the streets. Nevertheless, the Negro or colored community continues to survive and even grow. Many of these folk make their living by "Mrs. Warren's Profession," directly or indirectly, but they cannot be censured too harshly because moral England has virtually decreed that they must do so or starve.

* * *

Before leaving Liverpool it was my good fortune to meet Mr. E. L. Cooper, the Liberian Consul General for the British Isles. He has lived ten years in England, and is bitter against English race prejudice. He feels it very keenly, albeit he is personally accorded all of the honor due his rank.

Mr. Cooper discussed at length the future of Liberia, and expressed the opinion that American Negroes should take a much greater interest in their brethren on the West Coast of Africa and help them in their struggles against the rapacious imperialism of the Colonial powers. He especially urged that young Negroes with education and training come to Liberia and help build up the country, asserting that the Liberian government welcomes American Negroes and is eager for their cooperation and assistance.

Referring to the recent serious charges made against the Liberian officials, he declared them to be much exaggerated and that the prevailing custom in his country in regard to recruiting native labor was not dissimilar to that in vogue in all parts of Africa (which is bad enough).

An interesting and earnest man, Mr. Cooper, intensely patriotic to the point of bias, but charming withal.

* * *

This writing finds me off the coast of Morocco cruising south at the rate of 340 miles a day aboard the Motorship "Adda" of the Elder Dempster Company, four days out of Liverpool. My first encounter with the Irish sea aboard the "Scythia" had led me to suppose that it was a calm expanse of water. The first night out of Liverpool on the "Adda" rudely disillusioned me along with 300 other passengers. Such rolling and pitching I never before experienced and at each pitch I heard bells ringing all over the ship frantically calling for the stewards. The next night we were in the Bay of Biscay which was every bit as rough.

How many times I had seen the Bay of Biscay on maps without attaching any particular significance to it! I shall never do so again for it was in that stretch of water that I surrendered my reputation as a good sailor. Nor was I alone. The next day was calm in comparison but now the little Motorship (only 10,000 tons) is rocking like a peanut shell. How everyone longs for the calmer waters of the equator which we are due to reach tomorrow.

* * *

On board are several Africans traveling second and third class, most of them to Sierra Leone. Had quite a chat with one young fellow today who is returning from two years at a trade school in England. He is an employee of the government printing office in Freetown and boasts of a wage of 72 pounds a year, which is evidently a large salary out there for a Negro. He informed me that even an inspector on the police force only got ten pounds a month. A most intelligent and cultured fellow was this young man, speaking precise, elegant English. Quite different from the savages of which we constantly read in books and magazines.

* * *

On board are several notables. The new American Minister to Liberia C. E. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell of Charleston, W. Va., and Bishop Monroe H. Davis of the A. M. E. church. Thus we have a pleasant party to while away the monotony of a long sea voyage. We smoke and eat and talk and take snapshots, read a little and stroll or sit leisurely on the sunlit decks, and some of us I must report, indulge a bit in the beverages of Bacchus during the long evenings after dinner.

* * *

It now appears that I erred when I recently said that there were no Catholic schools headed by Negroes or any Negro priests in Haiti. I haves ince been informed that there are two Catholic schools in the U. S. A. with Negro superiors and some half a dozen or more Negro priests in Haiti. This is one of those instances in which it is a pleasure to find I was wrong. When I criticize an institution it is not because I have since been informed that there wards it but simply because I hold it the duty of a critic to weigh and balance all things. Unless there is outside pressure to keep them awake, human institutions are all too prone to vegetate.

* * *

In my next column I shall have something to say about Freetown, Sierra Leone, my first stop on African soil.

Amalgamation - 1931

France

Rambling Ruminations

By J. A. ROGERS

Bigamist Says He's Victim of Circumstances

PARIS, France.

CHARGED with having two wives, one colored, the other white, Agne Chrysostome Soleil (Angel Chrysostum Sun in English) a handsome Negro from Martinique, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the courts here.

J. A. Rogers.

Soleil's first wife, Severine, is also a native of the West Indies, the daughter of a laborer. Arriving in France, he met the second wife, Jeanne Fadel, whose parents are well-to-do, and began to pay her court. He told this girl that his father was "a professor in the French Academy," and generally gave so high a pedigree of himself that Mlle. Fadel admitted that she hardly felt herself worthy to marry him.

Leaving his first wife at 2 p. m., he went to Miglos at the other end of France and married the other at 9 the next morning, which led the judge to remark that in his whole career on the bench he never seen anything of the sort. After the marriage the National Guard of Miglos turned out in his honor, the second wife's brother being a member of that guard.

In his defense Soleil said he was the victim of circumstances. He went to Miglos, he admitted, and in a new dress suit—a present, by the way, of his first wife—but pleaded that he had had no intention of getting married then, but was actually drawn in by the web of circumstances woven around him.

In court the colored wife, a pretty mulatto, in tears, pleaded for her husband: "We often disagreed," she said, "but he was a good husband just the same. He is sick; a little out of his mind because of fever and his studies." Soleil, it developed, is also attached to her, and lived with her while paying court to wife No. 2.

How White Americans Disport Themselves

Joseph Hemard, writing in Le Sourire of Paris, warns colored women of the capital that they have been recently holding themselves with too little reserve, quite unlike the days when colored women were novelties, highly appreciated. In certain quarters, especially along the Boulevard de Clinchy in Montmartre, the number of colored women have multiplied recently.

In the opinion of this writer the best clients of these colored women are the white Americans and next the German tourists.

The Americans, he says, as soon as they arrive in Paris, free from the constraints of their own land, stroll about, drink liquor, and seek out these women.

Captain O. K."

n Circulation

THE latest novel to appear here on the American color question is "Captain O. K.," by Luc Durtain. The plot is rather loosely constructed and it rambles over on the treatment of the Negro in America, the intention of the author being evidently to use the characters as a vehicle for his views

Lynching, the Klan, Tuskegee Institute, white philanthropists, Negro spirituals, miscegenation, and other subjects are all brought in and discussed.

"Captain O. K." is published by the very well-known firm of Flammarion. It is bound like the average French novel in paper, has 249 pages, and sells for 12 francs, or 50 cents.

American Jockey Shot in Paris by Hungarian Woman Who Bore Him Son

10-14-31 New York, N.Y.

Jimmy Winkfield Suffers Bullet Wound in Arm, but Refuses to Press Charge Against Former Sweetheart

(Special Correspondence to The Amsterdam News.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Jimmy Winkfield, the American jockey, trainer and race-house owner, was shot and wounded in the left arm at his home at Maisons-Lafitte, near Paris, on Monday night, Sept. 28, by a young white woman.

Winkfield had just left the stables when he was accosted by his assailant, Beatrice Haiman, 27, who opened fire on him with a revolver. The bullet lodged in his arm.

Taken prisoner, the young woman said she was born at Budapest in 1904. "I have known Winkfield since he was in the service of my father. Coming to Paris in 1926 as correspondent for several Hungarian newspapers, I did not meet Winkfield until 1930 at the race course. To celebrate our reunion, he invited me to dinner. I accepted. It was a gay affair; I did not know what I was doing. Winkfield took me to an apartment; I became his mistress. He gave me racing tips and I won a little money. Afterwards he installed me in a hotel in rue Victor Masse. Shortly afterward I found that I was to become a mother. Winkfield said not, but he placed me into a clinic and paid all expenses. On the 26th of May I gave birth to a son.

"During all of that time the father seemed to be losing all interest in me to care for my child. I neglected my work as correspondent, losing my income. In vain I appealed to Winkfield. My position was desperate. I could not pay my hotel bill. With death in my soul, I took my baby to a home for abandoned mothers. Afterwards I bought a revolver and a ticket for Maisons-Lafitte. On arriving there I went direct to the establishment where I knew I would find my fake lover. I fired several shots in the air to try out my revolver, and when I saw Winkfield I fired without hesitating."

Mrs. Winkfield, wife of the trainer wanted to make a charge against the woman, but Winkfield has refused to do so.

Amalgamation-1931

JAS. BANKS, GEORGIA MILLIONAIRE, DIES; WIFE MAY GET ESTATE

12-26-31

James Banks, 80 year old white millionaire, late of Atlanta, Ga. who was married to a colored womon, Mrs. Dolly Banks, and living in Chicago for many years at 4814 South Parkway, died at his home Monday night after lingering in a state of coma for five days. Mr. Banks had been in ill health for several years, and it is believed that worry over the efforts of his white Georgia relatives to secure through court action, control over his vast estate, hastened his demise.

Chicago, Ill.

The love affair between the scion of a wealthy and aristocratic southern white family, and the attractive colored girl whom he met as a maid in the family home, extended over a period of more than thirty years, during which time the couple fought against family interferenue, the dictates of southern race prejudice and the threat of actual physical danger to live their lives according to their choosing. Banks as a young man returned from a northern college where he completed his education, and immediately fell in love with the attractive mulatto maid. Checkmated in the normal persuit of their happiness by the restrictions of the Georgia law against intermarriage, they defied the conventions to remain together. Banks became a prominent figure in the business life of the south, and built up a large fortune, mainly in property holdings. They were secretly married on one of their many visits north, and several years, exausted by their relentless fight for happiness in the south, they moved to Chicago, where Banks purchased and maintained a palatial mansion at the South Parkway address, and he and his wife sought relief from interference.

But even in Chicago they continued to suffer from the fear and jealousy of Banks' white relatives. In March, 1930, through James M. Lille, a white Chicago lawyer, suit was brought against Banks for control of his power, on grounds that he was suffering from senile dementia, and was unable to manage his affairs. The Banks' were represented by Atty. Wendell Green, who bitterly contested the suit. A technical victor was won by the southern relatives, but Banks is believed to have arranged his affairs in such a way that the bulk of his estate will resolve to his wife. Funeral arrangements have been made by Frank Edwards, mortician.

Amalgamation – 1931

CHRONICLE

Fort Arthur, Ont.

SEP 22 1930

Negro Disappearing

One-tenth of the people of the United States have "a lick of the tar-brush," but the per centage may be higher, because large numbers of men and women pass as whites who have a negroid strain in them. It is estimated that 10,000 persons "pass over" every year from the negro to the white race. Some are not legally white, they just "pass" and their true negro kin never dream of giving them away. Because the more "passers" there are, the easier it will be for the negro people in the long run.

A recent drama had for its focal point the birth of a distinctly negro child to a white man and woman, and it transpired that the mother was of remote negro blood. But according to an investigation by the Carnegie Institute the dramatist took a liberty with nature.

Science has shown that when a white person marries another, with even one great-grandparent of negro blood, it is biologically impossible to produce a "throw-back" child of negro characteristics. The child of a mulatto and a white will have a negro appearance, and the children of a quadroon will also show some tendency in crinkly hair, bulbous nose or thick lips, but beyond that all trace of negro ancestry is utterly eliminated.

A great many octoroons (one-eight negroes) and even a number of quadroons (one-quarter negroes) pass for white. One has only to observe the "white" faces peering out of railway trains among the negro staff to realize that the line of demarcation between actual, or legal "white" and the negro, is so fine as to sometimes be indistinguishable. Many men and women have married people of negro origin without being aware of it, and the more negroes mingle in the industrial life of the Northern States, the greater will be the transfer of negroes to whites.

It took six hundred years for the Moors to lose their identity in the mass of the Spanish population. An unknown per centage of American citizens carry negro blood in their veins, though classed as white. It is not inconceivable that the American negro will eventually disappear, absorbed into the general body of mixed bloods which will constitute the American people of the future.

NEW YORK MIRROR

DEC 29 1931

Will the Negro Disappear?

by Edward Orleans

According to the last U. S. Census seven out of every ten American Negroes have Caucasian blood in their veins. These statistics afford basis for very interesting speculation.

The mulatto, the offspring of a Caucasian and a Negro, began with the institution of slavery, the papa usually being the respected Southern plantation owner, sah, living in the big white mansion, and the mama a black Negress, living in the lowly cabin, with a mud floor, on the outskirts of the plantation.

The quadroon is a composite, made by mixing together Caucasian and mulatto blood. In Negro social life the quadroon is considered better than a mulatto. Socially superior to the quadroon is the octoroon, the offspring of a Caucasian and a quadroon. Generally speaking, it requires a span of about eighty years, or even more, to produce the octoroon, who now represents the last link in the development, or evolution, of the Negro into the Caucasian.

The offspring of the Caucasian and the octoroon will, perhaps, result in an apparently Nordic type. What this new race will develop into, commercially, socially and morally, will present an interesting study for those who delve into such matters.

However, this gradual transition of the Negro into an apparent Nordic type has brought about curious changes in thought and action—and even in speech, as witness the languid drawl of an honest-to-goodness Southern girl, who has been brought up by a Negro mammy.

Everyone who has been thrown much in contact with the Negro will testify to the persistence in him of many child-like qualities. And also to his perennial happy-go-luckiness.

Uncle Remus, Noah, in "Green Pastures," and many of our best beloved Negro fictional characters hold up a mirror, in which thousands of adult Negroes may see themselves—romancing delightfully, inventing incidents and episodes, with all the naivete of an adolescent child.

They quaff deep of the Draught of Life. They are often bravely, exultingly happy, under conditions which would cause many a white man to cut his throat and end his misery.

They have enriched our literature—these sons and daughters of an enslaved race. They have imbursed the South, and reclaimed thousands of acres of productive land, untenantable by white labor.

They rendered signal service in helping to make France the chief military power of the world in what we were fatuous enough to believe was "a war to end war."

And they have given us, in their reverent and truly beautiful spirituals, the true American volkslied—beloved by all who have ever heard "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Wait 'Til I Put on My Crown," "Deep River," "Go Down Moses," and the scores of inspiring songs that reach into our breasts and pluck at our very heartstrings.

If the negro race should ever be completely fluxed in the melting pot of America, something very fine and friendly will have been lost to us. Let us hope that this lonesome day may be long delayed.

Amalgamation - 1931

General.

The Fall of a Fair Confederate

Texas white girl of thirty, happily married to a man of the so-called inferior race since 1928, tells how "she fell from grace." The writer, whose family is yet unaware of her "leap in the dark," while unnamed, is supposed to be Mrs. George S. Schuyler, wife of a New York newsman, lecturer, and author whose new volume, "Black No More," was reviewed in the AFRO of January 17.

Afro-American

PART I 1-24-31

ANONYMOUS

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Baltimore Md

There was a time when I thrilled at the sight of the Stars and Bars, when my heart skipped a beat at the sound of "Dixie," and when to carry a venerable Confederate colonel in my car at the head of the Old Soldiers' Parade at our annual Old Settlers' Reunion filled me with pride. A time when I was a thoroughgoing Negrophobe, a believer in the superiority of my white skin, in the preciousness of my white womanhood, in the gallantry of Southern white men, and the mental and spiritual inferiority of all people with dark skins. Sentiments eminently befitting the daughter of a cotton and cattle baron whose money was made out of the toil of black people.

And y. , here am I, at the age of thirty, happily married to a man of the so-called inferior race. A man so dark that our children will be russet or deep topaz. And so completely changed am I that the prospect delights me. As well as I am able to untangle it, here is how and why I fell from grace.

Negro for Nurse.

I think it began with the fact that I had a Negro man for a nurse. Each morning, instead of being trundled about in a baby carriage, Jim, our six-foot ebony groom, took me astride his horse and trotted leisurely along the country roads with me holding onto the saddle horn. And later he taught me those very necessary accomplishments of the Southwest—how to shoot, to skin a 'possum, to ride a broncho, and rope a cow. Jim had grown up in our family, and no one thought it strange that he should look after me.

But if one is to believe Freud, one forms one's adult sexual preferences out of the father, mother, or nurse image impressed on one as an infant. (Note the popularity of "Mammy" songs in America.) So it may be that I was "doomed" from the cradle.

Preferred Colored Companions.

I know that when I grew into adolescence I preferably spent more time in the company of the Negroes than in the society of my parents. I preferred sitting in our large, airy kitchen with the honeysuckle and wisteria vines poking into the windows, amid pleasant odors of baking and frying, listening to the sardonic comments on life which were flung out in a running repartee between Jim, Linky the cook and Bup, our long-legged black houseboy, to hearing the musty platitudes soberly pronounced by my mother and her friends in our marble and mahogany parlor.

I particularly liked Monday, which was wash day, for then Linky would help Rhoda, who was washing under the big live oak in the back yard. The clean scent of the lye-soap boiling in the pot, the acrid odor of burning twigs under the pot, the bed and table linen flapping on the line, dazzling white in the sunshine, and the two robust Negresses standing over their tubs of hot suds in the cool shade—all seemed very beautiful and interesting to me.

And in the course of the day callers would invariably drop by. Uncle Bob, the octoroon butcher who was half-brother of one of our former mayors; Little Varney, the iceman who knew everything that went on in our town; Ivory, who wanted to be a preacher and who, though illiterate, could chant whole chapters from the Bible; Uncle Varney, a stately old ex-slave, part Cherokee Indian, who had seventy years before helped to lay out the plans of our town and build the first house; and Lou-Vanilla, as black as the ace of spades, a vender of skin-whitening lotions and the mistress of one of our leading white citizens.

I admired the gayety and energy of our washerwomen more than I did the prim elegance of the Ladies of the First Families and I enjoyed the salty way in which their callers sized up life. I had rather hear Jim sing "Alabama Bound"—

O, babe, don't go leave me here
Without a cent fo' beer

than to listen to the classical music of Miss Block, our local music teacher.

Race Superiority.

And yet, along with these preferences went a firm and arrogant belief in the superiority of my race. When a Negro was burned in a neighboring county, I heatedly argued with Linky that it was right and proper for white men to take the law into their own hands where Negroes were concerned.

However, shortly after this, Jim was shot and killed by a white man. He had been sent to get a horse from one of my father's white renters. The man did not want to give up the horse, and when Jim insisted he grabbed his shotgun and shot Jim in the back. The only witness to the murder was another Negro, who was not allowed to testify at the trial.

The day the case came up all the poor whites in the county came to town carrying weapons and corn liquor and made a holiday of the farcical trial. The defendant was acquitted in five minutes by a jury of the same class. I asked my father why he did not testify. He knew that Jim was of good character and that the renter was a confirmed Negro hater. He replied that it would be bad for his business for him to take a Negro's side.

The affair shocked me profoundly. Before, when I had made sweeping statements about the Negro, I had had a sort of stereotype of the race in mind created out of the myth of black brutality and rapine and contrasted to an equally false stereotype of the Noble White created out of the necessity to justify the ethics of a Slavocracy.

Since neither Jim nor his murderer fitted these traditional norms, the affair destroyed my belief in the innate nobility of the white man and made me suspect that there was something rotten in the State of Texas.

Negro Blood in Kings of Spain and Siam

Afro-American

5-16-31

In an article soon to be published in the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mr. John Louis Clarke calls attention to the fact that the King of Siam is colored.

Yes, His Royal Majesty, Prajadhipok, Buddhist, defender of the faith, absolute ruler of a territory four times as large as New York State, with a population of 11,506,200 persons, is not as much of a Negro (in blood and appearance) as Roland Hayes, the singer, but more than Richard B. Harrison, the actor. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the editor, or Mr. S. W. Rutherford, the Washington, D.C., insurance company founder.

Mr. Joshua Maxwell, teacher in Baltimore's Douglass High School, takes Dr. William Pickens and the AFRO to task for a recent article, calling attention to the Pickens story to the effect that Alphonso XIII, recently deposed king of Spain, is the illegitimate son of the former Spanish queen and a colored Cuban, still living.

Alphonso's picture tells much. His love affairs with a well known U.S. colored actress have also been given publicity in the AFRO.

If the purpose were to give a sensational and gossipy story, Mr. Maxwell would be quite right in his views that the matter would not be worth the printing.

However, we Negroes in America live in a civilization which condemns Negro blood as unholy and damning. "One drop of Negro blood," some state statutes declare, makes a Negro, and thus takes away citizenship rights, and leaves Jim Crow cars, segregation, disfranchisement, discrimination in employment, low wages and the thousand ills that oppressed peoples everywhere are heir to.

What shall we do about it? At least this one thing: call attention to the so-called "white" people of worth or prominence all over the world who are known to be colored.

Nothing proves more quickly or more conclusively the asininity of the U.S. attitude towards Negro blood.

Call attention to Negro blood in Portugal, in the most of Spain, in Italy, and in France. Prove that, despite all assumptions of Nordic superiority, one-third of the U.S. has Negro blood

Do that and we'll hear less about the disgrace of it.

In addition, the humblest Negro barred from a sleeping car or a decent hotel—voteless and jobless—gets a kick out of seeing all the fuss that white America makes over Sam's colored king. Nobody can make him believe anything false about his own Negro blood after that. His inferiority complex—if he has any—will be weakened if not obliterated.

Drama

The Color Line

The Nation

5-13-31

IT would be hard to imagine a directer and clearer statement of the fact that prejudice against color exists in the South than is made by DuBose Heyward in "Brass Ankle" (Masque Forty-fifth Street Theater). Mr. Heyward has invented a story, or perhaps used one that he has heard, for no other purpose than to put this fact outside the circle of things that can be doubted. Whatever else the play means, it means that the prejudice in question is something to be taken seriously—or, failing that, something that is as a matter of record taken very seriously by those who possess it at all. More than one moral may be derived from the spectacle presented; patrons of the play may go away with a variety of opinions as to what ought or ought not to be done about the "situation"; but none of them will forget what he saw in the theater.

He will have seen a young South Carolinian and his wife, both of them to all appearances white, happy in a house which contains one child (played by the whitest child actor, apparently, who could be found in North America) and is soon to contain another. The story is of how while the father, Larry Leamer, waits for his son to be born, he leads the agitation in the town against a family of whites who have suddenly turned out to be tainted with Negro blood. Much is made of this agitation, and of Larry's blind loathing for black blood generally—no matter, either, in how little amount. Much is made, because that is what gives point to Larry's unspeakable horror when the doctor announces to him that his son "shows traces," and explains to him that the mother, though she never knew it until now, comes from a family of Brass Ankles—people neither black nor white who live in strangely isolated communities and have a special, only semi-recognized status. There is so little of the Negro in Ruth Leamer, the doctor says, that her child's color amounts almost to a miracle of nature. But there it is, and Larry must decide what he shall do about it.

What he does, or rather what Ruth does when after two acts she is made to realize how her husband's mind and life have been blasted, is the contribution of the play. Larry loves Ruth. That is still clear. But Ruth is able to decide that he will be better off without her than with the knowledge that she and her two children—for the first one now comes in for retroactive contamination—belong to the despised race. So she calls in the neighbors and in their presence, as well as in the presence of the doctor, who significantly says nothing, tells Larry that she is not tainted after all in the way he thinks. She is tainted in another way; she has borne an illegitimate child, and a Negro was its father. This lie clears the older child and so clears the mind of Larry, who now knows what to do. He chases his beloved wife out of the room with a double-barreled shotgun and performs two executions, one on her and one on

the son she holds at her breast. Larry now will have to go on living with the conviction that his wife was vicious and with the memory that he had killed her in a particularly bloody fashion. But this will be better, it seems, than the consciousness that one small drop of a certain kind of blood still runs in his family.

"Brass Ankle" would seem by this report to be a shocking play, and it is. Evidently it has not tried to be anything else—for instance, tragedy. Tragedy is never harrowing in the way "Brass Ankle" is harrowing, and the reason is that its heroes are great and complicated individuals whose ruin is impressive even while it is terrible. Larry is so barely, so nakedly a representative of his section and class, so thinly drawn for a specific purpose, that he fails to be other than a fearful case with a painful history. He was played very efficiently toward this end by Ben Smith, who with Alice Brady as Ruth conducted the piece to its conclusion. Miss Brady, powerful and vivid as usual, gave, as usual, one of the best performances of the year. Lester Lonergan as the kind country doctor was likewise admirable. Indeed, the entire performance was nicely sharpened to show the purpose of the play. What the purpose was, or what the result is, might remain a question. I can imagine an outsider saying: "If this is the way you feel in the South, then something has to be done about it." I can also imagine a Southerner saying: "This, sir, *is* the way some of us feel. And since we *do* feel this way, what *can* be done about it?"

"The Bellamy Trial" has been made into a better-than-average murder play by Frances Noyes Hart and Frank E. Carstarphen (Forty-eighth Street Theater). The whole thing takes place in court, and the mystery, which is mild but real, is largely the mystery of what goes on in witness boxes.

MARK VAN DOREN

WAR AND PREJUDICES CALLED ILL FOR MAN

Boas, at American Science Session, Challenges Views of Sir Arthur Keith.

SEES GAIN IN MIXED RACE

Upholding 'Melting Pot' in This Country, He Cites Modern Leaders of Diverse Origin.

NEGRO CHANGES DISCUSSED

Electronic Action to Study Nature of Matter Told Of at Meeting at Pasadena.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 16 1931

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., June 15.—War and race prejudice are selective processes which are not necessary to keep mankind on the onward march, Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said this evening in the first general address before the association, which opened its national Summer meeting here today.

Professor Boas, who is a leading ethnologist and anthropologist, took issue on these points with Sir Arthur Keith, British scientist, who, in his rectoral address at the University of Aberdeen, June 8, said that "nature keeps her human orchard healthy by pruning, and war is her pruning hook."

"I do not see how such a statement can be justified in any way," Professor Boas said. "War eliminates the physically strong; war increases all the devastating scourges of mankind such as tuberculosis and genital diseases; war weakens the growing generation."

In the somewhat related subject of racial mixtures, Dr. Boas, however, more closely approached Sir Arthur's opinion. He held that such interbreeding was not the evil it has been held up to be by politicians and propagandists, but frequently, as in the American "melting pot," resulted in increased national vigor.

Questions Stimulation of War.

History shows, Professor Boas asserted, that energetic action of masses may be released by many other forces besides war. He cited the devotion of Soviet youths to their ideal as one of the modern movements that arouse the kind of energy which is released by war. Another such stimulus was the abandonment to religion in the Middle Ages.

Professor Boas contended that, regardless of race prejudices and antipathies, all races are practically equal in their biological attributes.

"There is no reason to believe," he said, "that one race is by nature so much more intelligent, endowed with great will power, or emotionally more stable than others that the difference would materially influence its culture.

"Nor is there any good reason to believe that the differences between races are so great that the descendants of mixed marriages would be inferior to their parents.

"Biologically there is neither good reason to object to family close inbreeding in healthy groups, nor to intermingling of the principal races. I believe that the present state of our knowledge justifies us to say, that while individual differ, biological differences between races are small."

Sees Racial Change in South.

He noted that in the South a considerable mixture of white masters and Negro women occurred during the period of slavery, so that the number of pure Negroes was dwindling continually and the colored population gradually became lighter. A certain amount of intermingling between whites and Indians took place, but in the United States and Canada this never occurred to such a degree that it became an important social phenomenon, but in many parts of Central and South America it was the most typical case of race contact and race mixture.

To the usual European elements contained in the American racial mixture must be added the Asiatic group, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos, who play an important rôle on the Pacific Coast, he said.

Citing instances of the beneficent working of the melting-pot process, Professor Boas said:

"Let us recall to our minds the migrations that occurred in early times in Europe, when the Kelts of Western Europe swept over Italy and eastward to Asia Minor; when the Germanic tribes migrated from the Black Sea westward into Italy, Spain and even into North Africa; when the Slavs expanded northwestward over Russia and southward into the Balkan Peninsula; when the Moors held a large part of Spain; when Roman and Greek slaves disappeared in the general population and when Roman colonization affected a large part of the Mediterranean area.

"What is happening in America now is the repetition on a larger scale and in a shorter time of what happened in Europe during the centuries when the people of North Europe were not yet firmly attached to the soil."

Modern Leaders of Mixed Origin.

Present leaders in Occidental life and culture, Professor Boas asserted, are products of the melting pot.

"The high nobility of all parts of Europe can be shown to be of very mixed origin," he said. "French, German and Italian urban populations are derived from all the distinct European types. It would be difficult to show that any degeneracy that may exist among them is due to an evil effect of intermating.

"Biological degeneracy is found rather in small districts of intense inbreeding. Here again it is not so much a question of type, but rather that of the presence of pathological conditions in the family strains, for we know of many perfectly healthy and vigorous intensely inbred communities. We find these among the Eskimo and also among many primitive tribes among whom cousin marriages are prescribed by custom.

In discussing the psychological significance of racial antagonisms Professor Boas noted that conditions among many animals and in primitive societies were similar to those of modern man. The nobility formed a closed society until very recent times. He regarded it as an artificial manifestation, however.

"If racial antipathy were based on innate human traits," he said, "this would be expressed in interracial sexual aversion. The free intermingling of slave owners with their female slaves and the resulting striking decrease in the number of full-blood Negroes, the progressive development of a half-blood Indian population, show clearly that there is no biological foundation for race feeling."

Issue of Race Antipathy.

Professor Boas took further issue with Sir Arthur Keith, who said that in "race antipathy and race prejudice nature had implanted in you for her own end the improvement of mankind through racial differentation."

"I challenge him to prove that race antipathy is implanted by nature and not the effect of social causes which are active in every closed social group, no matter whether it is racially heterogeneous or homeogeneous," Professor Boas asserted.

Evidence that crystals have crystals within them as a secondary structure was presented to physicists at the sessions by Dr. Fritz Zwicky of the California Institute of Technology. This is a relatively new chapter in the study of the composition of matter. Dr. Zwicky has been able to demonstrate by the microscope the existence of a structure finer than that hitherto recognized. Dr. C. J. Davison of the Bell laboratories predicted that a clearer picture of crystals would eventually be attained with electron waves than with X-rays.

Amalgamation—1931

Illinois.

Rosenwald Fund Head Declares That New Brown Race Has Been Formed in United States in Past Hundred Years

Edwin R. Embree Writes Book, 'Brown America, the Story of a New Race,' Setting Forth Theory That Future Will Bring New Race

Chicago, Ill.—A new race, brown skinned, formed of the fusion of blacks, whites and yellow browns, a group new in biological make-up, has been developed, 12,000,000 strong, in the United States, according to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He sets forth his contention in a book off the presses on September 30. "Brown America, the Story of a New Race."

The family tree of the browns in America, he writes, has roots reaching back almost to the time of the Mayflower, while the group has evolved in a century as contrasted with the eons required to develop the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews or Chinese.

Mr. Embree's researches lead him to the conclusion that more than one-half the Negroes in America have some white or Indian blood, and that with no more white interfusion, a few more generations will see nearly every Negro with some white bood through the distribution of inheritance strains.

Blacks Among First Settlers

"Black forefathers of the new race," the author wrote, "were among the first settlers of the New World. In 1619, according to John Smith's 'Generale Historie,' there arrived in Jamestown a Dutch man-of-war that sold us twenty Negroes.' "

The diversity of Africans brought in during slave days, even with no admixture of white or Indian blood, Mr. Embree says, would itself have produced a new race different from any single tribe in Africa. But white and Indian blood began to be fused with the black.

"No special Odium," he writes, "was attached to the begetting of mulatto children in slave days. It was regarded almost as a matter of course. Thomas Jefferson was reported, when President, to have regretted that certain of his own children were estopped from voting because of the conditions imposed by their maternity.

"These blood mixtures of slave days were often what scientists today would call eugenic. Often the best white blood, represented by the white planters and their sons, joined with that of Negro girls chosen for their comliness, intelligence and attractive personalities.

Mr. Embree says the general history of the new brown race has two peculiarities.

"First it has been formed in an amazingly short time—about a century. * * * Second, instead of developing from savagery it has grown up in immediate association with a highly developed civiliation—Western industrialism."

SAYS A BROWN RACE EXISTS IN AMERICA

E. R. Embree Holds Fusion of Whites, Blacks and Yellow Browns Evolved Type.

GROUP 12,000,000 STRONG

More Than Half of Nation's Negroes Have White or Indian Blood Rosenwald Fund Head Avers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A new race, brown skinned, formed of the fusion of blacks, whites and yellow browns, a group new in biological make-up, has been developed, 12,000,000 strong, in the United States, according to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He sets forth his contention in a book off the presses tonight, "Brown America, the Story of a New Race."

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A BROWN RACE IN AMERICA.

That a new race of mankind is being evolved in America has been patent to many close observers for a number of years. Some foreign anthropologists have noted this fact in learned treatises, some going so far as to predict that the predominant characteristic of the coming race will be due to the infusion of an African strain. Others, like Eugen Georg a German writer, in his forthcoming book "Rhythm of Races," are inclined to believe that the result of this interracial blending will be a rebirth of the earlier Indian type. This writer prophesied that by the appearance of the next generation, it will be almost impossible to know the original racial source.

So far as the African in America is concerned, this blending process has already brought about the evolution of a new race, according to the views of Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund. News dispatches from Chicago last week announced the publication of a book by Dr. Embree, in which he set forth this contention, under the title of "Brown America, the Story of a New Race." The origin of this race, he asserted, goes back almost to the time of the Mayflower, which brought over the Pilgrim Fathers. The black forefathers of this new race were among the first settlers of the new world, dating back to the year 1619, when a Dutch vessel landed twenty African slaves at Jamestown, Virginia.

The diversity of the African tribesmen brought here since that time, even without admixture of Indian or European blood, would, according to Dr. Embree,

have produced a new race, differing from any then existent in Africa. But, he says, white and Indian blood began at that early date to become fused with the black. "No special odium was attached to the begetting of mulatto children in slave days. Thomas Jefferson, was reported, when President, to have expressed regret that certain of his children were estopped from voting because of the conditions imposed by their maternity." Some states, of which Maryland was an example, were more liberal in their laws relating to children born of mixed parentage, especially when the mother was white.

Dr. Embree in his book contends that this new race has been evolved in a brief space of time extending over a century or more, as contrasted with the aeons required to develop such races as the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews or Chinese. The researches of the author lead him to the conclusion that more than one-half of the Negro race in America have some white or Indian blood. He believes that with no more white infusion a few generations more will see nearly every Negro with a proportion of white blood through the distribution of inheritance strains. Referring to the mixtures of the races common in slave days, Dr. Embree terms them as what scientists of today would call eugenic.

The author noted two peculiarities in the general history of this new brown race, as follows: First, it had been formed in an amazingly short time—about a century . . . Second, instead of developing from savagery, it has grown up in immediate association with a highly developed civilization—Western industrialism." And, it might have been added that the new race has manifested unusual ability to absorb and assimilate the sort of civilization by which it has been surrounded, even in some cases rising superior to the drawbacks of that civilization as demonstrated in certain sections.

If we may judge by the news notices concerning Dr. Embree's book, he h[illegible] treated at length a development [illegible]

which most people have long been familiar, without realizing the underlying causes that have led to the visible results. Whether it is a distinct and separate evolution of its own, or only constitutes a part of the anthropological development of this country remains to be seen.

Amalgamation - 1931

Illinois.

WHITE, COLORED "HUSBANDS" OF MOTHER OF 6 HAILED INTO COURT AFTER FIGHT OVER HER

5-9-31

A sex tangle whose counterpart in police annals is rare was aired in the Wabash avenue court Friday morning before Judge Samuel Trude, who drew out every salacious detail of the matter before a crowded, and appreciative courtroom.

The defendants were Ernest Colbert, colored, of Georgia, and Michael Boylan, white, one-time son of Erin. The complainant was Mrs. Olive Colbert, who bore in her arms a child with blond hair and white skin.

The men had been arrested at 4140 Prairie avenue where the three live after Boylan and Colbert had staged a drunken fist fight. However, Mrs. Colbert would say nothing against Boylan, but asked that Colbert be locked up because she said he had threatened her life. It was then that Colbert told the story.

He related his "wife" had four children by him, and two by Boylan. Interrogated on this point by Judge Trude Colbert explained that he and the other man "shared" a psuedo marital life with Mrs. Colbert, and that the three of them had always gotten along well together in their unusual family arrangement.

From the trend of Colbert's testimony it was apaprent that he and Boylan were still on the best of terms.

Assistant State's attorney Lovelace arraigned the trio in severe terms, and told Mrs. Colbert that her conduct was "disgraceful." After listening to every bit of detail that could be drawn from the Colberts, judge Trude discharged them.

During the whole of the case Boylan kept his eyes lowered, and murmured a "yes" or "no" when asked a question.

Amalgamation - 1931

Maine.

BAR MIXED MARRIAGE

Guardian

IN MAINE—COUNTY ATTORNEY FORBIDS MARRIAGE LICENSE

3-21-31

Lewiston, Me., March 19, 1931.—County Atty. Harold L. Redding issued an order today to the city clerk of Lewiston not to issue a marriage license to Sherman Ferguson, 22, of Lewiston and Cecile Labbe, 19, of Auburn. Ferguson, who is a local boxer, better known as Kentucky Ferguson, is Colored and Miss Labbe is a white woman. They are at present both under bail for the June Grand Jury on a charge of misconduct.

There does not seem to be any law in this State to prevent the marriage of a colored and a white person. The only grounds on which a marriage can be prevented is the minority of one or both of the parties, insanity, previous marriage undissolved or danger of a couple becoming public charges.

It is understood that in this case it will be claimed that Miss Labbe is not 19 years old, but under 18.

Come to Maryland

Cecile Labbie, white, and Sherman Ferguson, colored, lovers for three years, were refused a license to marry in Lewiston, Maine, on the ground that Cecile was a minor.

She waited three days until she was 18 years old, but Lewiston marriage license bureau still said "no."

Afro-American

Persistent, the couple went to Boston last week and were again refused a marriage license on the ground that they had no birth certificate for the girl.

3-2-31

While Maine and Massachusetts, both of which have no laws forbidding racial intermarriages were thus occupied, Virginia which has, was complaining because it was unable to stop some 100 colored and white matings every year.

Specifically the Virginia State Registrar of Vital Statistics bewailed the fact that a colored lad of 16 had eloped with a white girl of 13 "to Maryland."

Baltimore, Md.

In another case the couple had eloped to "North Carolina."

Such a situation, strange as it seems, it is not unusual. Virginia merely reports what has long been going on at such a great rate that it has produced in the United States two and a half million mulattoes.

What is uncommon is the refusal of two states of New England, cradle of liberty, to allow Sherman and Cecile to get married legally.

Maryland and North Carolina wouldn't either, despite Virginia's complaint that they have become Gretna Greens for mixed marriages. The reason is, and this is the secret, Sherman is very dark and Cecile is a blonde, blue eyes and golden hair.

If Sherman could "pass," well then they could come to Maryland and be wedded in peace.

Amalgamation-1931

Maryland

WHITE MARINE IS NAMED IN MAN'S DIVORCE CASE

How a white U.S. marine came to his home and threatened to kill him if he was caught with his own wife was related by Mackey V. Brown, 621 N. Carrollton Avenue, to an examiner before he obtained a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Irene [illegible] last week.

According to the story told by the husband upon questioning of J. Howard Payne, attorney, he was living with his wife near Fredericksburg, Va. A carload of marines drove up to his house and one of them, whom he learned was Thomas Dyer, rapped on his door and informed him that Irene Scott Brown, his wife, was a particular friend of his and if he ever caught him with her he would "cut his black neck off."

Brown declares that he questioned his wife about the white man upon her return and she admitted that she was in love with the marine and she refused to have anything to do with her husband, declaring that she did not like "niggers" anyway and wanted only white men.

Brown declared that his wife refused to perform her wifely duties about the home and when he came home from work he would find that she had spent his money and was in an intoxicated condition. He also displayed scars received when she cut him with a razor.

Brown also appealed to the district attorney for protection from the threats of bodily injury hurled by his wife's marine lover.

Mother Tells of Threat

Mrs. Mary Brown, mother of the plaintiff, related how she discovered the marine hanging around her home dressed in citizen's clothes, awaiting a chance to way-lay her son. A white neighbor, who recognized the man, warned her in time to get the police and save her son's life, she said.

Kept Vigil

Brown related how upon another occasion he and his father followed his wife and saw her and her white paramour enter a house of ill fame. They kept a three-hour watch on the house until the pair left, but did not enter because the marine was known to be armed.

When his wife returned home, Brown asked her where she had been. "You know well where I have been," she replied. "Dyer saw you and your old man out there hanging around and was just waiting for yo to come in and start something so I could kill you both."

After this affair she left his hor

MISCEGANATION CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST COLORED GIRL AND WHITE YOUTH

INDIANHEAD, Md., Oct. 1 — (By CNS) — The Montgomery County court last week nolle prossed the charges against William Cuchanan, white, and Gladys Weeks for miscegnation contrary to Maryland laws. The mother of the white youth had a warrant sworn out for her son and the girl, charging that the girl was colored. Detective Theodore Vollten of the Montgomery County Police, reported that a survey of the parentage of the girl for five generations revealed that she was colored, but that she could not be held since the Maryland law only prevents intermarriage where the grandparents of a person have been Negro.

Charges of perjury, however, were substituted against the boy for falsifying his true age in order to secure a marriage license.

Ask Mixed Marriage Broken

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CHARGE DROPPED; MARRIAGE LAW NOT VIOLATED

Strange Rockville, Md., Interracial Tangle Clears Up.

MOTHER BLAMED

She Charged Son's Wife is Colored.

(Staff Correspondence of the AFRO)

ROCKVILLE, Md. — William ("Bill") Buchannan, white, 19, of Indian Head, has been freed of the charge of violating the state anti-interracial marriage laws, but he is still held on the charge of perjury.

What loomed as a strange interracial matrimonial tangle was brought about when Buchannan took Miss Gladys Weeks, 22, said at the time to have been a young colored woman, to Rockville, where the pair secured a license to wed last January.

Perjury Charge

Rockville authorities arrested the couple when the mother of Buchannan swore out a warrant charging him with violating the Maryland law against interracial marriages. These charges have been dropped, it is said, because the officials believe the girl to be white.

Buchannan, however, is being charged with perjury as a result of his having given his age as 21 when he secured the license, while he was really 18.

When arrested the bride had a month-old baby in her arms and was released under $500 bail signed by her brother-in-law, Charles Shelton.

In an interview with an AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent, Buchannan blamed his mother for this matrimonial tangle.

"I lived with my grandmother, whose home was near that of Miss Weeks," he said. "I have known Miss Weeks most of my life, and courted her for six years. We just decided to go to Rockville and get married."

Baby Born

Buchannan declared that they were married on January 22, and their baby was born August 13. He blamed his mother, Mrs. Lelia Buchannan, white, for his marriage tangle. It was the mother who swore out the warrant declaring that Miss Weeks was colored.

He stated that he could give no reason why his mother should state that his bride was colored. He had not lived at home with his mother for some time, he said. His lawyer, J. Peters, white, declared that the state's attorney had refused to prosecute the case after it had been found that the girl was white.

Buchannan did not explain why his mother made the charge that the gi had colored blood in her veins, but it was leanred that she had suddenly decided not to push the charge. When asked whether he would have been willing to have married Miss Weeks if he had known she had colored blood in her veins, he stated that he would not have liked to buck the law of Maryland.

Although Buchannan went to the high school, he stated that his wife lived out in the country where there was no school and had not been to any.

Case Settled

Whether or not the mother-bride is a colored girl or whether she is white, the case has been settled, according to authorities. Except for his blue eyes and blond hair, Buchannan, himself, could easily be taken for a colored man.

He has to face the perjury charge, but will return to his wife and baby as soon as he is free, Buchannan said.

Amalgamation - 1931

Massachusetts

Arrest White Man For Murder of Negro Bride

age

2-28-31

New York, N. Y.

Charged with the murder of his Negro bride of three weeks, Adelard Rousseau, 40, a French-Canadian dish-washer was arrested in Lawrence Mass., by Detective John Oberhaus of the West 152nd street police station. He was brought back to the city by the detective on Tuesday evening, February 17.

Police charged that Rousseau murdered his attractive bride, Josephine in their apartment, 734 St. Nicholas avenue on the night of June 21. The husband is said by police to have admitted he shot his wife in trying to wrest a gun from her when they were quarrelling.

Immediately after the killing, police began a search for the man. Finally, police found fragments of a letter in an ash barrell outside her home. The letter revealed that the suspect was living with his sister in Lawrence, Mass.

Detective Oberhaus who was working on the case immediately went to Lawrence and paid a surprise visit on the sister. She denied Rousseau .was in her house but a white poodle dog betrayed the man. Oberhaus noticed the poodle running in and out from under the bed. He investigated and found Rousseau

INTERRACE PAIR FAIL 2ND TIME TO GET LICENSE

Afro American

4-25-31

Baltimore, Md.

(CARROLL NEWS SERVICE)

BOSTON, Mass.—"I love him and he loves me; all powers of earth and hell combined will not prevent me from marrying him some day," was the statement made by Cecile Labbie, pretty 18-year-old white girl of Lewiston, Maine, when her attempted marriage to Sherman Ferguson, a boxer, was thwarted with her arrest, Monday by Policewoman Irene McAuliffe on advices from the police of Lewiston to hold her until officers could come here and return the girl to Lewiston.

Ferguson, and his fiancee, were waiting for the arrival of a birth certificate in order to obtain a marriage license at City Hall. The second they have applied for, the girl was arrested in a rooming house at 59 Northfield Street, where she sought refuge until her birth certificate would arrive.

This was the second attempt made by the couple to obtain a marriage license. An attempt was made in Lewiston several weeks ago, but the license was refused on the ground that the girl was too young to marry.

Ferguson visited the City Hall last Saturday without the girl and filed marriage application. He was informed that he must produce a birth certificate for the girl before they could be married. Accordingly the girl wrote to Maine for the certicate.

According to Miss Labbie, she has known Ferguson for three years and that she was deeply in love with him.

The girl showed police a letter she had written to her mother but had never mailed it. In it she said she was gonig to marry Ferguson because she loved him and that everything was fine. She said she was going to start looking for a job.

According to Ferguson, he said he is determined to marry the girl and will find some way to do so in a few weeks.

Amalgamation - 1931

Mississippi.

WHITE WOMAN, NEGRO MAN HELD FOR DEATH OF 2-MONTH-OLD BABY

MERIDIAN, Miss., Mar. 12—(CNS)—A white woman and a colored man were detained in the county jail here last Saturday on a charge of infanticide following the death of the two-month-old infant of the woman. The woman is Mrs. Luella Williamson, 35 years old, and the man, Ervin Pruett, 30 years old.

J. V. Gibson, prosecuting attorney, who placed the charge against the two, said that the woman admitted a conspiracy to poison the baby and implicated Pruett. Pruett, however, denied the charge.

The child died while being carried to a hospital. Mrs. Williamson is the wife of a Kemper county farmer.

SCAPEGOATS FOR OUR SOCIAL SINS

By WILLIAM PICKENS

(The Associated Negro Press)

This news comes out of Mississippi, from Meridian: That one Irvin Pruitt, a colored man, was sentenced to death by the white judge for connection with the poisoning of the two months old baby of one Mrs. Luella Williamson, a white woman. Mrs. Williamson confessed to giving the poison to the baby, and testified that Pruitt had secured the poison for her, and that Pruitt was the father of the baby. She was given a life sentence.

Not stopping to comment on this style of Mississippi justice, which will give a lighter sentence to the murderer who willingly administers poison, and the heavier sentence to the accomplice who buys and delivers the poison to the murderer, let us pry into the whole background and see how this white woman and this colored man and this little innocent mix-blooded baby were all helpless victims of a great brutal social prejudice. The judgment of the court is true to Mississippi type: the Negro accomplice gets a death sentence; the white killer gets a life sentence.

Who killed this little baby? Why, the social system which made its very conception and birth a double-died crime. Mississippi has made it a crime for black to marry white, legally or illegally,—especially for black men to marry white women in any way. But it is tolerated that white men shall have natural informal, "marriages" with colored women. Legal marriage is not tolerated in either direction, from either side; but natural marriage is tolerated if it is white male and colored female. Mississippi has made interracial marriage a great statutory crime, and greater still when the male is colored. These two frightened creatures, who had a baby, whom in a normal civilized country they could no dolbt have cherised and loved, killed that baby at the behest and command of this great brutal, unreasoning and terrifying social prejudice. They killed the baby to propitiate this wild beast, and then the beast devours them for having done the killing. This is the plain statement of the matter. And if the same beast could have his untrammeled way, he would now kill me for simply stating the case.

The most brutal and heartless thing in the world today is hatred based on race and color psychoses. International hate has been largely toned down and its horrors lessened. But the hate of race and color is still thousands of years back in the jungle: tooth and fang and claw and blood of fear. God! what a world!

Amalgamation-1931

New Jersey

Physician Says Wife Was Not Misled

NEW YORK, April 9.—Denying that he ever misled his wife as to his racial ancestors, or that he had ever misrepresented himself to any of his rich patrons or fair social friends, William A. Hodges of Montclair bitterly answered the charges in court of his suing wife, Mrs. Dono Brookins Hodges.

In fact, Mrs. Hodges knew all along of his mother's octoroon blood, he alleged, and if any wilful deception was ever practiced it was she, said the famous caterer who prepares functions for that part of Fifth Ave. society which summers in the Oranges.

He was never under the necessity of tagging himself white, he averred, and the handsome, prosperous business man's appearance bears out his statement to that effect. There was no occasion to tag himself Colored and for business reasons he never did.

This is the gist of the answer made by Hodges, which came from his beautiful mansion at 132 Claremont Ave., in the fashionable suburb, from whose windows one can look down [illegible] Manhattan.

Mrs. Hodges in her amended statement admits part of her husband's claim in that she now avers he did not tell her of his non-white blood until after their marriage in 1917.

The separation is being contested in chancery court in Paterson. It seems further that Mrs. Hodges is further piqued by the popularity of her husband, who she claims is much admired by night club hostesses, entertainers and Caucasian dames of gentler occupation.

She claims desertion since Jan. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges are the parents of a son, William, 13. The wife and son have been living at 133 Grove St., a modest retreat, since their separation.

Hodges claims that his wife's constant and violent reminders of his ancestry made life impossible with her.

RICH CATERER'S WHITE WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE

By HARRY B. WEBBER

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Mrs. Una Bayes Hodges, white, who startled North Jersey last week when she filed divorce papers against her husband, William A. Hodges, wealthy caterer of this city, charging him with having concealed from her the fact that he was of Negro blood, denied she injected the racial issue into the suit when interviewed at her home Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hodges is a former Broadway actress.

Mrs. Hodges, asked for statement as to the race charge, said: 'I have no statement to make." He filed a cross suit charging that his wife called him "nigger" each morning, "making life unbearable."

In seeking a decree, Mrs. Hodges charges that her spouse abandoned her in January, 1930, and commenced to keep company with night club hostesses and entertainers along Broadway.

The Hodges are the parents of a son, William, twelve, now in his mother's custody. Mrs. Hodges now resides at 133 Grove street, Montclair.

Hodges, through his lawyer, Charles Jones, of Newark, has entered the litigation as counter-claimant on the ground of misconduct.

He will contest her application for temporary alimony.

Amalgamation - 1931

New York

Rich Widow Found "Visiting" Harlem

Amsterdam News 2-18-31

Rum Laden White Woman Cared for in Home of "Samaritan"

New York, N.Y.

Missing from her home for ten days, Mrs. Myrtle Stella, wealthy white widow of 127 West Ninety-sixth street, whom police feared had been abducted for ransom, was found Friday in the home of Mrs. Minnie Dixon, 245 West 143d street.

Mrs. Stella was traced to the Harlem apartment by Detective Thomas Brady, who followed a messenger sent by Mrs. Stella to cash a check for her at the Chase National Bank, Seventy-second street and Broadway. Mrs. Dixon, according to Brady, said that she had found Mrs. Stella, bedecked with jewels, intoxicated and wandering in the street on the night of February 4. To protect her from anyone who might take advantage of her condition, Mrs. Dixon said, she took the widow to her home. Mrs. Stella had paid her for her room, she said.

A general alarm had been sent out for Mrs. Stella following her disappearance from home on February 4. The widow of Frank Stella, wealthy real estate man, Mrs. Stella is reputed to be worth at least $5,000,000 and is reported engaged to Patrolman George Wandling, white, of the West 100th street station, who has been called the "Adonis" of the police department because of his handsome person. Mrs. Stella at the time of her disappearance from home was wearing an expensive fur coat and jewels valued at $2,500, all of which were in her possession when she was found. The wealthy widow, police say, spent most of her "holiday" in a state of intoxication.

Russian Bride of Negro Admitted to U. S. After Being Denied Admission

Upon her arrival here two weeks ago from Moscow, Russia, Mrs. Herbert Newton, 37, Jewish, became quite nervous when informed by immigration inspectors that she would have to go to the detention station on Ellis Island for further investigation.

Age 3-7-31

Mrs. Newton, the government agents feared, would come into this country and spread Communist propaganda among Negroes since she was the wife of a colored man. But investigation proved her sincereity and she was admitted to the country two weeks after her arrival on the S. S. Ile de France.

New York, N.Y.

When questioned by immigration inspectors as to why she had married a colored man, Mrs. Newton became indignant and replied with tears in her eyes "Because I love him." She could not understand why the officers should asked her such a question and said "In Russia, they do not ask such questions."

Mrs. Newton became the bride of Herbert Newton, 27, while Newton was on a pleasure trip in Russia 3 years ago. Newton lived with his bride in Russia for two years and then returned to his country alone to prepare a home for his bride. This accomplished, he sent a ticket to his wife and she promptly departed from her native Russia to come to the United States to be with her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton are now happily united in their home at 215 State street, Jamaica, L. I. N. Y.

Five Sentenced For Abducting White Girls

Age 3-7-31

New York, N.Y.

Judge Joseph M. Mulqueen in General Sessions imposed sentences in Sing Sing prison upon four men and a woman implicated in the abduction of two 15-year old schoolgirls on Thursday, February 26.

James Green, 35, of 357 West 127th street, was sentenced to five to ten years, and his wife, Myrtle, 22, received a sentence of three and a half to seven years. Taieb Boucari, 32, an Arabian actor, was sentenced to five to ten years.

Harvest Thomas, 35, 484 St. Nicholas avenue, and Mason Newberry, 25, 363 Edgecombe avenue, both received sentences of two and a half to five years.

The girls were Irene Kessler, of 763 Fox street, The Bronx and Irene Sayko, of 1022 East 156th street, The Bronx, who tired of school, spent several nights last June in Central Park, where Green and Boucari enticed them into an automobile.

Later they met the others in the case. In August the woman took them to an inn in Monticello, N. Y. Their parents had notified the police and the two were traced by a postal card they wrote a friend. The girls are now in the custody of the Children's Society.

Green, his wife, and Boucari pleaded guilty to abduction, while Thomas and Newberry pleaded guilty to attempted adbuction. Five Chinese arrested in the case were discharged when Assistant District Attorney Thomas A. Aurelio said they had helped the authorities.

Investigation of the charges was made by Vincent Pisara, superintendent of the Children's Society.

Haitian Student Wedded To Hungarian Girl Here

Amsterdam News

Maurice Dartigue, 27, a native of Cayes, Haiti, residing at International House, 500 Riverside drive, was married by the city clerk last Tuesday to Miss Esther Ruthoffer, 22, white, 606 West 122d street, who was born in Vizakua, Austria-Hungary. Both are students.

3-11-31

Dartigue is a member of a distinguished Haitian family, and is the son of Jean Baptiste and Reginia Dupuval Dartigue.

New York, N.Y.

On the same day the city clerk also joined in wedlock George Lum, 54, Chinese, 12 Pell street, and Miss Hattie L. Chaderton, 59, 96 Denison street, a house worker born in Washington. Both have been married before. Lum was born in Canton, China.

DRAGGED FROM CAR WHEN HER BROTHER STEPS INTO BAKERY

Amsterdam News 4-15-31

Court Orders Suspect Held for Further Hearing After Matron Tells About Assault in Corona—Color Bias Caused Attack

New York, N.Y.

Dragged by three white men from the automobile in which she had been seated with her brother, and punched in the face by one of them who reviled her as a "white woman parking with a Negro," Mrs. Otis Goerther, 28, 103-24 Thirty-second avenue, Corona, has accused Joseph Dispensa, 37, white, of 105-02 Thirty-seventh avenue, Corona, as one of her assailants.

Magistrate Frank Giorgio in Long Island City Court set April 22 for further hearing after he halted his examination of Dispensa on Monday to order subpoenas for two additional witnesses. Bail of $1,000, set by Magistrate Marvin before whom preliminary arraignment of the defendant took place immediately following his arrest last week, was continued by Magistrate Giorgio.

The assault upon Mrs. Goerther, who is unusually light complexioned, took place last week. Following a party in Corona, Mrs. Goerther drove with her brother, George Corson, 20, 32-31 104th street, Corona, to a nearby bakery where he was employed.

They sat in the parked car for a short while, and then Corson went into the bake shop. Another car pulled to the curb and three white men jumped out, peered into Corson's car in the dim half-light of the hour before dawn, and dragged out Mrs. Goerther, berating her as a "white woman gone wrong."

One of the men, who flourished a revolver, wore a badge on his coat and said he was a policeman. Another struck her in the face.

When the woman protested that the man who had been seated in the car with her was her brother, the trio, still unbelieving, ordered her into the bake shop. There, in the light of the lamps, they realized their mistake, turned about and fled.

Dispensa, arrested in the neighborhood by Detective John J. Dust, Jr., white, of the Astoria squad, and identified by Mrs. Goerther as one of her assailants, denied having been one of the trio.

Arraigned before Magistrate Marvin in Long Island City, Dispensa agreed with Mrs. Goerther that it was a case of mistaken identity, but said the mistake lay in her having identified him as one of the men. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of felonious assault.

When Dispensa was again brought into court Monday his attorney moved for dismissal on the grounds of mistaken identity. Magistrate Giorgio, who denied the motion, declared though, after hearing some of the testimony, that he doubted whether Dispensa was the man.

He issued subpoenas for the appearance of the owner of the bakery and an employe in court on April 22. Both the owner and his workman had seen the three men when they forced the woman into the shop.

Defender of Home Given Pen Term

Convicted of Assaulting White Man Found With His White Wife

The time-honored theory that a man is justified in any violence in upholding the honor of his home was shattered Friday in General Sessions when Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., sentenced Sterling Claytor, 33, postal clerk, 50 East 108th street, to Sing Sing for a term of two to four years for first degree assault.

Claytor was convicted of mercilessly hacking Francisco Barrera, 25 white, 1775 Madison avenue, when he found him in a compromising position with Mrs. Florencia Claytor, his wife, on August 5. Barrera, a former boarder in the Claytor home, lost his left eye and had ninety stitches put in his head and body after the savage battle in the Claytor home.

The defendant admitted attacking the lover of his white wife with a hatchet, but insisted that he acted in self-defense when Barrera assaulted him. Mrs. Claytor is the mother of two small chiltren.

Claytor faced trial twice. His first jury disagreed.

"Pure" Races

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: One of your correspondents in the issue of April 1 speaks of "the Turk, the Armenian, and the Jew, all of the Semitic race." What becomes of the hitherto accepted view that the Turks are of the Mongolian race and the Armenians of the Indo-European?

If your correspondent had been content with saying that a race whose history includes the practice of slavery, with much legitimization of slave women's children by their masters, cannot claim to be a pure race, the point would have been indisputable. For that matter, what race is pure? The late Professor Labberton, author of the Labberton's "Historical Atlas" of our school days, held that high musical genius never exists in a man who has not some admixture (commonly, of course, untraced) of Negro blood. Certainly nobody who springs from a nation through whose territory Hannibal's army passed, or from a nation whose warriors brought home servants or camp followers from the crusades, or from a nation whose people have intermarried with a nation of which either of these things is true, can claim a certainty that there was no Negro in his ancestry.

Ballard Vale, Mass., April 9 STEVEN T. BYINGTON

RACE MIXING IS ON UPSWING IN NEW YORK CITY

Black and White Love Nests Flourish Among All Classes.

RICH LIKE IT

Every Apt. House Has Mixed Couples.

NEW YORK.—Race mixing which started in this country when Columbus first sighted Indian maidens continues on a large scale in New York.

This is the view of a writer in Broadway Brevities, a white weekly of "smart" chatter, and according to the author who signs himself "A Good Mixer," those who build black and white love nests like it.

Good Mixer says in part:

"One of the mates who made that first trans-Atlantic voyage was a dinge. It is probable that he was no slower than were the first wop immigrants in diving for the prettiest of the Indian maids who came down to the sea as curious virgins and went back into the brush as experienced femmes.

Blacks and Blue-Eyes

"Almost every good apartment house in Harlem from 110th Street to 159th Street, where most of the boogy population is concentrated, has one or more mixed couples. Blue-eyed gals and fair-haired men are no novelty to the automatic elevators that run from Sugar Hill to Central Park North. Many of them live there. Others are visitors. All seem to like it.

"Then there are the ordinary or garden variety of inter-racial love affairs to be considered. Houses on the side streets, tenements and old brownstones have their share of mixed couples.

Dictys in Rockefeller Apartments

"While the dictys pay for apartments in the Dunbar, the Rockefeller grift on the credulity of the colored, the rats live all the way from Pleasant Avenue to Morningside Drive and pay as little as $1(a month for a dark room or tw(where white and black sleep side b side on dirty beds and squallin children of varied hue show that ar Ethiopian gentleman has been i some fay bedroom instead of his ac customed place in the proverbia wood pile.

The Old Allure

"For over 300 years the colore gal has been a lure to the thrill-seeking fay. She still is, to judge from the number of street women who parade outside my apartment each night. And what's more, the $3-to-$.50 frails who specialize in hallways and what not with whatever trade comes their way, seem to be making a living in spite of the depression the pimps—many of them white—and the cops that have to be seen before a girl can walk her beat in safety.

"Short-time miscegenation, affairs running from half an hour to all night, is on the upswing. Every night there are more fine cars pulling up beside good Harlem houses. The dodges of some of the white men—big shots, a few of them—verge on the ludicrous.

"One always visits his sweet mama (who sung in several European countries and is now putting her dusky husband through medical school by her earnings as a prostitute), disguised as an insurance agent. He likes to play at being in danger. She's a good saleswoman, so she humors him.

He is Black, She's a Blonde

"An ace trainer, a theatre magnate, two real estate operators, a night club proprietor come to mind among the prominent miscegenated couples of my acquaintance.

"Then there is one worth more than passing mention. The gal, she's a fay, used to teach in a socialite school for young ladies in Jersey. Her man worked in the postoffice until depression hit Uncle Sam's stamp buyers and rubbed him out. While he is black, she is an extreme blonde. Both graduated from colleges in the same state, but his was a brownskin institution.

"Sitting at his table with my colored wife, while he had his arm around the white shoulders of his wife and prayed in the Methodist fashion for preservation of race purity, is a thing to remember. Later that evening he went to a party staged by a Long Island white woman for her bronze lover. The latter, in spite of her car and money, turned her flat. He can't marry a white woman while his mother is alive. She wouldn't like it.

Who's a Boogy

"While 80 per cent of all colored have some white blood, it is doubtful if even the Almighty knows just how many so-called whites conceal a bit of darker blood in their veins.

"To whites a mixed couple is regarded as colored, unless they have money to get out of the U.S.A. into a civilized country.

"And the ironic thing about it is that many colored people absolutely refuse to consider a white person as a human being, no matter what his personal, social and racial outlook may be.

What You Get

"Former friends turn you down. Acquaintances warn you about the prejudices of their great aunts. White and black alike try to patronize you. At a wild party you're an ace; the next day you're a bum. You know your children will be regarded by the mass of the white race as outcasts like the 12,000,000 colored now living in this country, and, by God, some of them liking it!

"You lose your last illusion again, actually turn toward serious study and come to the conclusion that the U.S.S.R., the break-down of the British Empire, the unrest in South America and the birth of a new spirit in the East may mean something to this country, founded by religious intolerants—and reared on slavery.

"You get fine loving. You enjoy your home. You feel like telling the truth out of turn and you known . . . well that 'miscegenation, at least in your case, means happiness'

Amalgamation - 1931

North Carolina

COLOR BY COURT DECREE.

A news story came not long ago from Newbern, N. C., by way of the Associated Negro Press, of how a well-to-do resident of that city sought to secure a decree of court, in order to assume and exercise all the privileges and prerogatives inherent to a white man in the South. This was done by the filing of a declaratory judgment by a Judge of the Supreme Court, in which the court adjudged that George C. Eubanks was three-fourths white and one-fourth Mohawk Indian, with no Negro blood at all in his veins. What amount of evidence was produced in order to support this judgment did not appear.

But Judge N. A. Sinclair of Fayetteville, who rendered this unique obiter dicta, evidently received further light on the subject, as a few days later, he sent hurried word to the clerk of the court to strike out the declaration previously filed by him as to Mr. Eubanks' racial composition. It seems that for some years everybody has been regarding Mr. Eubanks as a wealthy Negro, and for almost an equal space of time Mr. Eubanks has been trying to establish himself as a white man. But the lawless whites of Newbern were not going to swallow a decree of the courts that made one whom they had known as black move over that invisible line.

Shortly after it was learned that Judge Sinclair had signed his decree, an unidentified mob of whites made an attack on Eubanks' home. They fired birdshot and bullets and hurled brickbats at the front windows as a protest against his appeal to the courts to settle his racial status. It is believed that more subtle methods were adopted to influence the judge to rescind his order, as various attorneys and citizens hastened to inform him that Eubanks had always been regarded as a Negro in Newbern. Two years ago a bill was introduced in the state legislature to establish the race of one of Eubanks' ancestors as a full-blood Mohawk Indian, but it was vigorously opposed.

It seems that the statute under which Judge Sinclair acted was a new law passed by the last general assembly of North Carolina, to settle the question of disputed racial status. Local attorneys were inclined to believe that it was intended to serve the special purpose of having Mr. Eubanks declared white by judicial decree. If Mr. Eubanks is so bent on assuming the privileges and prerogatives appertaining to the white race, he had better join in the migration to some other section, where racial lines are not so strictly drawn and no court decrees are needed to enforce them.

Amalgamation – 1931

New Bern, N. C., Hot and Bothered About Case of Rich Geo. Eubanks

Judge Sinclair Told He Must Reconsider, and Jurist Quickly Reverses Himself. Wealthy George Eubanks, Son of Distinguished White Dad and Colored Ma, Run Out of Town Because He Had White Sweetheart. His Lawyers and Witnesses Threatened.

NEW BERN, N.C.—Rich George Eubanks, whose father was white and whose mother was half-white, had himself declared a member of the white race last week.

Two days afterwards, the court Judge Sinclair of Kinston, reversed the judgment and Eubanks is now legally colored again.

All hot and bothered by the first action of Judge Sinclair, the New Bern Times said editorially on September 4:

(Reproduced Literally)

"Black is black—white is white—that was law pretty definitely established long before the palezoic time—at least black has been considered black up until the day affidavits were discovered—recent history is shaking my confidence in the age old laws of nature—today a black man can be revamped into a Chinaman, a Mohawk or what have you—it's just according how tricky and smart your lawyer may be.

Messy

"Judge Sinclair must have forgotten the messy stink roused up several years ago when this same negro, Eubanks had a Congressman try to get him declared a Mohawk Indian by General Assembly—what I frankly think is that Judge Sinclair listened to some heavy legal pleadings—actually believed what the affidavits said, and in good faith tried to rectify what he considered a great racial misfortune but when he signed that document he sure enough trod heavy on the traditions, dignity, customs and procedents of this and every other community in the South—

Declare All Negroes

"White folks are seriously sonsidering asking the judge to declare us all Negroes or Esquimaux or something, because we sure enough hate to be classed in the same race as George Eubanks—

"I should like to show the Judge my findings in that Mohawk Eubanks mess a few years back—it'd sure open his eyes and mind to the extent that he'd hastily rectify the great wrong he's perpetrated on his community by foisting a Negro on us with the legal tag of a white man—it's not the Judge's fault—George Eubanks in no more to him than any other human—but the lawyer or lawyers who filled the Judges' head with hooey to the extent that he believed and signed that document—should be disbarred—and forced to serve as legal attorney to a flock of honyaks in Siberia—It's an unfortunate declaration and likely to breed plenty of trouble—

Running with White Woman

"Right now George Eubanks is running around with a white woman from over the Pamlico line—he's always had a special liking for white women—and by the way we'd like to inform Judge Sinclair that the same George Eubanks he has declared entitled to the privileges of a white man was run out of New Bern and kept out for years—because he was messing with a white woman—and his rotten anonymous letters he frequently wrote got him in plenty of trouble in Superior Court and cost Eubanks plenty—for the Judge's edification I am sending him by this mail a whale of a lot of Eubank's history—

Yellow Negroes

"Down here, like every other Southern community, we've gotta bunch of yellow Negroes—why not gather up a few friendly affidavits declaring them part Iroquois, Apaches, Seminoles, or anything, present the petition to Judge Sinclair and have the whole flock of them declared white—that's just as reasonable as this arrogant Negro Eubanks being declared white—we want to improve the white race—we'll say—like Eubanks claims—that these Negroes are descended from Indian princesses, et so forth—or versus vice—that gives this bunch of yellow niggers better standing than white folks—royal blood—then just let them honor us by marrying ours or our neighbors' daughters — sure — that thought makes you hot as hell, don't it—

Town Ain't Hot

"But Judge Sinclair's ruling has turned George Eubanks—a yellow nigger—loose to do the same thing in this community as I have suggested—and mebbe the town and county ain't hot about it—

"It's unfortunate Eubanks Daddy was white and mother a Negress—but it's a doggone sight more unfortunate that he can't keep his place and his race—that—because of his wealth—can always manage to dig up some lawyer sorry enough to keep insisting that Eubanks is a white man—and those folks who signed his affidavits—they sure have got something to answer for some time—they say they know Eubanks' grandmother was an Indian—I'd like to ask them how they know that—were they living here when—as is claimed—that her father, a Mohawk Indian chief was killed in a battle with the English at Lawson's creek—you're doggone right they don't know it—they hadda sign those affidavits on hearsay—and Eubanks supplied the hearsay—

Judge Must

"Judge Sinclair must reconsider what he has done—he can call it poor judgment—call it a mistake—say he was imposed on—which I sincerely believe — but Eubanks' judgment which Judge Sinclair has signed, has insulted the dignity and tradition of every white man and woman of this state—and the Negroes are just as hot about it as the whites—

"I could write bitter, flaming phrases about the viciousness of this Mohawk Indian stuff—public sentiment is relentless, implacable — all Eastern Carolina now knows that this Mohawk Indian declaration has now made Negro George Eubanks a descendant of the Mohawks—and an Indian of the third generation, inclusive, is tantamount in the eyes of the law to being white—and George Eubanks is wealthy and can afford to pay to be made white—

Kitty Leach

"Reckon I'd better give a bit of Kitty Leach's local history—Just before the war between the states Allan Eubanks owned in the neighborhood of 75 slaves—he lived in a big house on Broad street and back of that house were a coupla negro houses where his house servants lived—Allan Eubanks owned Kitty Leach, who was black and kinky haired, and Kitty's daughter, Lucinda Stanly — Allen Eubanks bought Kitty Leach and Lucinda—Kitty Leach's name was Kitty Nelson, and she is buried here under that name. Lucinda Stanley was a yellow colored woman and among the old-timers was always known and lived as a negress.

Nurses

"The story was told me not long ago by the fine little old lady who was adopted into The Eubanks family along about Civil war times, when she was three years of age. Kitty Nelson and Lucinda Stanley, were her nurses. She said that Lucinda had often told her that George Eubanks' father was a well known Kinston man. When Allen Eubanks died he left his fortune to the mulatto, Lucinda. While Lucinda lived George Eubanks made no claims to being a white man—though at times he had made himself particularly offensive to white folks by his insistent and arrogant contacts here and in other places.

Insists He's White

"It is because of George Eubanks well known history, because of his insistence that he's white, and in the face of his well known black geneology on his maternal side, that has made the Mohawk so particularly offensive and malicious—and Judge Sinclair must do something about it.

"When Eubanks mother died evidently he had no intention then of claiming to be white. There is on file here a Standard Certificate of Death which was procured for Lucindie Stanley by Eubanks. Information contained therein is interesting.

Certificate

The certificate gives this information: Sex, female; color of race, colored; a widow; date of birth, Sept. 25, 1838; age 88 years; occupation, domestic; birthplace, Craven county; name of father, James Stanley, birthplace, Craven county; maiden name of mother, Cathren Leach, born in Craven county; informant, George Eubanks; filed March 15, 1926; burial, Cedar Grove cemetery; undertaker, Meritt Whitly."

OFAYS RESENT BLACK-NO-MORE COURT ORDER

Rich George Eubanks, Declared White by Court, Escapes. HIS MA COLORED Death Certificate of 1926 is Cited.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. —Anti-Eubanks sentiment became so strong by the end of last week that Judge Sinclair issued a second order on Friday rescinding his action of Tuesday and saying that he had made a mistake. His court, he said, had no jurisdiction to determine a man's race.

Eubanks is therefore colored again.

NEW BERN, N. C.—New Bern and the surrounding section was stirred by a declaratory judgment signed in Kinston by Judge N. A. Sinclair of Fayetteville and filed here Tuesday in the office of the Craven clerk of superior court declaring George C. Eubanks to be white.

The man's blood and race were determined as three-fourths white and one-fourth Mohawk Indian with no trace of African blood in his veins.

Fifteen affidavits were submitted by witnesses who said the grandmother of Eubanks was Kitty Leach, an Indian, and not colored.

Eubanks is a wealthy resident of the city of Newbern and is past the age of fifty. He is the owner of large property interests, inherited from his mother, which were left to her by his white father. He has always been regarded here as colored.

Indignant whites state that his grandmother was black and of African descent. His mother, of light complexion, was alleged to be colored, according to a death certificate filed March 15, 1926, and was buried by a colored undertaker.

She was a member of the colored Presbyterian Church and in the absence of the pastor, her funeral was preached by the rector of the colored Episcopal Church.

His mother, the late Mrs. Eubanks, never claimed to be white.

Eubanks's home, located in the business section of the city, was bombarded with bricks and bird-shot on Thursday night. The damage amounted to several broken windows and the peppering of the front with shot. Eubanks was not in the city at the time of the attack.

On Main Street 50 Years

George Eubanks has lived in his mansion on Broad Street for over 50 years without any "molestation," until the signing of this order. Whites joked about the situation while they could use him and his money, but the situation is changed now. The matter is fraught with danger for him, and especially so since he is known to be very bold and fearless.

Town's Richest Man

Eubanks is regarded as the wealthiest man in this section of the state, due to the fact that all of the property and money his white father left came to him, and he, by good business judgment, has added to it.

He was educated in Massachusetts and by profession is an architect and a good one, too.

He owns valuable property in the heart of the business district of New Bern, and has many white tenants occupying his vast residential properties.

His associates are members of the Syrian colony here, and quite a number of them are his tenants.

Spent $50,000

Eubanks is a bachelor and certain white people here do not intend to see this big estate go to Eubanks' colored relatives, and that is why they have aided him. It is said that he vainly spent more than $50,000 trying to put this matter through the legislature two years ago.

Call G. C. Eubank 'The Man Without a Race'

NEW BERN, N. C., Sept. 11.—The strong feeling which has been in evidence here since the court order signed in Kinston by Judge N. A. Sinclair declared George C. Eubank, a wealthy citizen, to be a white man came to a climax early Friday morning when unidentified persons fired bullets and birdshot and hurled brickbats at the Eubank residence. The glass was broken from the front door and a window, and numerous bullet holes were found around the front entrance.

Workers are repairing the damage which residents here consider as a protest to Eubank's persistent efforts to attain through the courts the status of a white man. At the time of the attack, Nettie Williams, a Race woman who was raised by Eubank's mother and lives there, was at home, but she saw no one in the vicinity of the house. Police have begun an investigation of the outrage.

As an aftermath of the attack on the Eubank home and the protest of citizens here that he has always been considered a member of the Race, Judge Sinclair has rescinded the order. Superior Court Clerk L. E. Lancaster received an order Sept. 6 from Judge Sinclair to strike out the declaratory judgment, and the result is that Eubank is no longer a white man.

The case is attracting considerable attention here because of Eubank's wealth and because he insists he is white despite the fact that he has lived in this section for more than 50 years and has always been considered a nonwhite. His case is parallel to that of "the man without a country," except that he should be called: "The Man Without a Race." His father is known to be a white man, but the "fly in the ointment" comes in on his mother's side. Citizens here say she is a Race woman.

Eubank, two years ago, was given wide publicity when he vainly tried to get the state legislature to pass a bill proclaiming his ancestress, Kitty Leach, a Mohawk Indian. His claim was recognized in the declaratory judgment signed recently by Judge N. A. Sinclair of Fayetteville and filed in New Bern in the office of the Craven clerk of superior court. Eubank was thereby declared to be three-quarters white and one-quarter Mohawk Indian, with no trace of African blood in his veins.

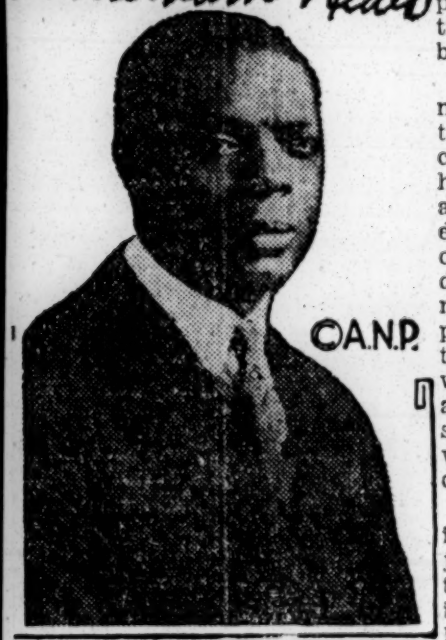
He has always been thought to be of African descent because his mother was considered a Race woman, though his father was known to be a white man. Eubank is a large property holder here, and according to reports, Judge Sinclair held that the affidavits of 15 elderly persons who are familiar with Eubank and his family history, were true, sufficient and competent for the purpose of determining his race.

The next step in the famous case is being awaited with interest. Judge Sinclair now holds he has no jurisdiction in the matter, according to reports, and it is possible that Eubank may carry it to the supreme court so that his status as an American citizen may be definitely established.

Amalgamation-1931

Pickens Says:

Amsterdam News



C.A.N.P.

Encouraging Amalgamation

6-17-31

(For the Associated Negro Press.)

IN OKLAHOMA CITY the women told me that, when they were to send a colored girl to sell tickets at one of the downtown stores for the Roland Hayes concert, the white people in charge of the store told them: "Do not send a dark one, send a light-colored one." In Omaha a white woman who was exhibiting how to make doughnuts at a large store hired a colored girl to help her. The girl suited her all right, but when the acting manager of the store saw her he barred her from the position because she could not "pass."

In Tulsa a colored girl, known to be colored by the school authorities, was admitted as a student in the art school, because she could "pass," and with the proviso that she would not mention her race to any of the white girls. Her colored man friend who, by the way, had pulled the wires with the head of the school to get his "passable" friend admitted, was told that when he was near the school he must always act toward her as if she were white—must avoid her because he could not "pass."

I might go on with the data, but it is not necessary. The reader is already convinced. The amalgamation business is encouraged and fostered by white people and, strange to say, it is their very dislike of color which tricks them into encouraging amalgamation. What more powerful incentive could ever [illegible] placed before any people to become white, and to "whiten" their offspring, than to be faced with the plain and unmistakable proposition: "You must either starve or become white."

New York

It seems that there is absolutely no hope for the poor white man in this mulatto business, and no escape or salvation for him. First, he makes about 99 of the mulattoes, as at least ninety-nine out of every hundred mulattoes (children of white and colored) are the children of white men, not of colored men; and, second, his very color prejudice betrays him into practically forcing the Negro race to want to become mulattoes. Nearly all of his attitudes and actions constitute a dire threat against their very existence unless they will become light.

God is certainly a great humorist and Nature is an inveterate joker; in fashioning their works they make the very fellows produce it who don't want it. Perhaps it's Nature's way of taking revenge on those who dare oppose her very natural processes.

At any rate, white people ought almost to expire with laughter, if they could but stand offside a little way and look at themselves, legislating, writing books, shouting their lungs dry, and lynching "niggers," all to prevent amalgamation, and yet doing their derndest in a hundred other ways, a thousand times every day, to make amalgamation sure. The determinist philosopher would find these actions versus arguments a most thrilling study.

Amalgamation – 1931

Pennsylvania

OFAY SWEETIE CAUSE OF ARREST

Journal & Guide

Threatens Suicide If Her Lover Is Jailed

2-28-31

Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Accused of bringing two young girls, one white, from Washington, D. C. to Philadelphia for immoral purposes, Robert and Ellis Jackson, brothers, living in Germantown, were turned over to the Philadelphia police to await charges of statutory violations and impairing the morals of minors, after a charge of violating the Mann White Slave Act.

The two brothers were arrested by police in Germantown in their apartment in company with the two young girls. The white girl, Mary Lee Hicks, 18, was in the apartment of Ellis Jackson. The other girl, a young colored girl 16 years of age named Dunbar Davis, was living with Robert Jackson. According to evidence as given before the Morals Court and the testimony of Dunbar Davis, she and her white girl friend, Mary Lee Hicks, came from Virginia together to Washington where they went to live with the older sister of Dunbar Davis.

There they met one of the two Jackson brothers who was temporarily visiting Washington from Philadelphia. Upon his return to Philadelphia where he was living with his brother, the two of them sent for the two girls to come from Washington to Philadelphia, according to the story of the colored girl, to live with them.

Mary Lee Hicks, however, stated that she came to Philadelphia because of her love for Ellis Jackson and cried bitterly when the court condemned her for living with the colored man, stating that it was her fault that she loved her colored friend and that to do nothing to him because it was her fault that she followed him to Philadelphia and said that she would run away and kill herself if he did not let her live with him.

The two young girls were noticed to be entire strangers in the neighborhood and their case was reported to the Germantown police and they finally traced the girls to the apartment of the Jackson brothers and all four were arrested.

The two couples were taken to the Morals Court for immediate trial and the Government officials were notified to be present. At the hearing the grandfather of Mary Lee Hicks, a white man from Virginia, came to Court and plead for the return of his daughter. The older sister of Dunbar Davis made a plea for the return of her sister and under the circumstances Raymond Pace Alexander, defense attorney, urged the court to allow the girls to return to their parents. Judge Charles Brown, however, felt that the Government authorities should take jurisdiction over the case and held all four of them for the Federal Court.

On Friday morning, February 20th, the cases were brought for a hearing in the Federal Court at which time the District Attorney's office attempted to show clearly that the Mann White Slave Act had been violated and offered in evidence a letter from Robert Jackson delivered to Dunbar Davis in Washington in which was enclosed a money order for $10.00 and asking her to come to Philadelphia and bring Mary Lee Hicks with her to stay with him and his brother.

The letter, however, contained another very significant fact which had to come into evidence along with the other contents of the letter. This was at the close of the letter when Jackson stated, "And after I get my divorce, I will marry you." Mr. Alexander, as counsel for the two men, insisted that the letter did not constitute an overt act in violation of the Mann White Slave Act, which was to prohibit the sending of bringing of females from one state to another for immoral purposes and that the letter spoke for itself and clearly showed that their purpose was good and in addition the white girl was the one who desired the relationship and made overtures herself.

The court sustained motion on the part of Jackson's lawyer requesting an acquittal and discharge of the two men with the warning, however, that the men had better leave immediately because the Government was preparing to make a rearrest of all the parties on the ground of conspiring to violate the Mann White Slave Act.

The men left the Court Room without getting their hats and coats which were in the cell on the top floor, deciding that the coats were not to be compared in value to their freedom, and especially to the possibility of being returned to the District of Columbia for trial.

White Girls' Plea Saves Lover from Mann Act Charge

Chicago Defender

3-7-31

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—Robert and Ellis Jackson, two youths of Germantown, Pa., who were held here by federal authorities on charges of violating the Mann Act White Slave law, were restored their freedom this week when the two young white women who came here to live with them, pleaded with the court in behalf of the two young men.

Chicago

The two girls, both from Virginia, met the two young men in Washington several months ago, and became infatuated with them. The boys returned to their home, and early in February sent railroad fares to the two girls to come here and join them. The girls came and had been living at the apartment of the two brothers for more than three weeks when the four were arrested on complaint of neighbors who had become suspicious.

The Jackson brothers, represented by Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, appeared in the morals court and testified that they were in love with the girls and intended to marry them as soon as they were each able to set up separate households. Mary Lee Hicks, one of the two young women, produced the letter which Ellis Jackson had written at the time he sent her rail road fare, and showed that he had told her he intended to marry her but that they would have to wait a short time until they were able to begin house keeping. The girl told the judge that she loved Jackson, and would commit suicide if anything were done to prevent their marriage. Relatives of both girls were in court and begged the mercy of the court and the return of the girls to their homes. Both girls were returned to their relatives, and the two Jackson brothers were given suspended sentences on probation.

YORK MECHANIC IS MARRIED TO VA. OFAY

Afro-American

3-13-31

Baltimore, Md

YORK, Pa.—John Epps and a white woman who said that their homes are in York, were granted a marriage license Thursday by the clerk of the court of Lancaster County.

They gave their names and ages as John Epps, 38 years old, and Mrs. Anna E. Whitaker, 36 years old.

Epps gave his occupation as mechanic and stated that he was a native of Kansas City. Mrs. Whitaker gave her occupation as "house work," and that she was born in Virginia.

She is a widow. Her husband died in June, 1930, according to her statement to the marriage license clerk.

RED HEAD LOVE AFFAIR ROILS LINCOLN, PA.

Courier-Journal

Louisville

3-12-31

Baltimore

White Painter Forbids Caller from Seeing Daughter.

MOB IS ACTIVE

Grandma's Screams Rout Auto at 2 A.M.

LINCOLN, Pa.—Cries of elderly Mrs. Elaine Jones, frightened off a group of five white men who threatened to break down the front door at 2 a.m. Sunday morning when they were not admitted.

The men were seeking Joseph Hardy, 29, her grandson, who insisted on paying court to Ida Brown, 17, white and red-headed, after Pa Granville Brown, white, a painter, had asked him to stay away from the premises.

Brown secured a warrant for Hardy Friday but the policemen were unable to find him. Reports that he was seen hidden in his room Saturday inspired the late raid, which was frustrated when Grandma Jones screamed.

In a second, lights flickered in nearby homes, neighbors seized shotguns, revolvers and rifles and hastened to aid the aged woman.

Two of the white men were recognized as they hurried to their car and fled.

Last May, Elmer Hammond was arrested and threatened by a mob which accused him of a love affair with Anita Boyer, white, on the farm of Joseph McGiven, where Elmer was a hired hand.

Elmer admitted entertaining Anita often during a long friendship.

Amalgamation – 1931

4,000 VIRGINIANS PASS AS WHITE, STATE REPORTS

Afro-American

Official Figures Show 100 Mixed Babies Every Year.

4-25-31

LAWS NO GOOD

Baltimore

Couples Elope to Maryland and Carolina.

By BEN AZIKIWE

RICHMOND, Va.—Claiming that the increasing numbers of inter-marriages between whites and Negroes is a reflection of incompetency on the part of the commonwealth's attorneys in Virginia, Dr. W. A. Plecker, state registrar of vital statistics, has submitted his report for the year 1929 to Governor Pollard.

Dr. Plecker mentioned the fact that the favorite method of evading the racial integrity law of Virginia was in the employment of subterfuge tactics by law breakers. He cited the case of a white girl of thirteen who eloped with a mulatto of sixteen and in some manner secured a marriage license and they were married in a Maryland town.

"The birth certificate of their first child is already on file in our office as white. The Commonwealth's attorney has been notified but no action taken. In another similar case, North Carolina was the Gretna Green," he added.

Hundreds Pass Annually

Continuing to espouse his cause for the preservation of the Nordic stock from contamination, the vital statistician maintains:

"Our office detects perhaps over a hundred each year of those known to be of Negro ancestry who are listing their births and deaths as white and are sceuring white marriage licenses, either to marry those of their kind of they take the final step and marry whites.

"If the state is really intent upon preserving the racial purity of its white population it will be necessary to employ one or more officials whose duty it is to see that the race integrity law is enforced. The Bureau of Vital Statistics can do no more than record facts and point out the danger.

Risk Is Slight

"The risk of conviction before an average jury is so slight that they gladly take the chance. No question was ever raised as to our colored people being other than Negro or mulatto while now with the great scramble by some 4,000 or 5,000 near whites to secure ultimate or immediate classification as white, usually, first as 'Indians' we find that many false claims have crept into our records."

Va. Lily-Whites In Real Furore

Negro

10-17-31

Think Too Many Negroes Are Passing Demarcation Line

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's rabid protector of racial integrity and advocate of white supremacy, Dr. W. A. Plecker, director of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, is all "het up" because the "white" population is growing—through the registration of "near-white babies as white."

"In spite of the utmost efforts of our office to prevent it, and to secure correction of certificates when fraud is detected, a considerable number of near-whites with Negro ancestors succeed each year in securing at least a temporary registration on birth certificates as white," Dr. Plecker wails.

New York

To him, however, it is a source of "encouragement" that "fewer doctors and midwives are yielding to the desires of these people for white registration, and our local registrars are also more careful not to permit such reports to pass unchallenged and without warning in our office.

"In this way," he continues, "young children are being correctly registered as colored while older members of the family got by with white registration. These cases are carefully investigated and a warning notice, with reference to the source of information, is pasted in the bound volumes back of the incorrect certificates.

"We thus are constantly making notes of previous impositions, but some doubtless will evade our vigilance and in future make use of this false registration to secure final admission by marriage into the white race," Dr. Plecker adds.

The Virginia law of 1924 against miscegenation, he thinks, should be amended because jurors refuse to convict because they think the penalties too severe. Miscegenation, whether wilful or not, is a penitentiary offense in Virginia.

Virginia

Amalgamation - 1931.

HERALD

Wellsburg, W. Va.

OCT 28 1931

CODE ELIMINATES ANOTHER LAW

West Virginia formerly had a law on its statute books which prohibited the miscegenation of negros and whites. That law had been in effect as long as West Virginia was a state and it was only a few days ago that someone discovered that such a law no longer exists, although the state legislature never took tany special action to repeal it.

I all comes from the fact that the code commission which made its report about a year ago changed the law without authority as it did with hundreds of W. Virginia statutes. Recently a colored man and white woman from the northern panhandle region went over into Ohio and were married.

When they returned to Wheeling to live together charges were filed against them and they were indicted but the judge of the circuit cour sustained a demurrer to the indictment holding that the state law had been changed in the new code and "the present laws of the state are utterly useless to prevent miscegenation."